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ROK ACCUSED OF 19 AUG DMZ SHOOTING INCIDENT

Termed 'Grave Armed Provocation'

SK191420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1350 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The South Korean puppet army has committed a grave armed provocation again in the western area of the frontline. Around 1950 today, South Korean puppet army soldiers committed again a grave armed provocation of firing some 300 rounds of large-caliber machinegun fire from a position near Manuri in the estuary of the Imjin River in the western area of the frontline. The shooting was aimed at our People's Army guardpost located on the opposite side. The large-caliber machinegun fire from the South Korean puppet army soldiers greatly jeopardized the personal safety of members of our DMZ police unit.

Such armed provocations by the rascals totalled as many as five in August alone. Such indiscreet military provocations by the South Korean puppet army in the area of the Military Demarcation Line recently are a deliberate and calculated maneuver designed to extremely aggravate the situation in our country and to further intensify North-South confrontation. The South Korean puppet clique should not miscalculate our self-restraint and should not act indiscriminately.

MAC Senior Member Protests

SK200458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army fired over 300 large-caliber machinegun bullets from its position near Manuri at the estuary of the River Imjin in the western sector of the front at the post of our side on its opposite site at around 19:50 August 19. In this connection, the senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a message of protest to the enemy side.

Noting that the firing by the South Korean puppet army was a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and a deliberate armed provocation aimed at heightening the tension, he said: We cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that the enemy continues firing at us in disregard of our repeated protests. Sternly protesting against the reckless firing by the South Korean puppet army, he strongly demanded the enemy side to take thoroughgoing steps to prevent the recurrence of such military provocation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS USSR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

SK200147 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Aug 86

[19 August DPRK Foreign Ministry statement supporting GPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevic Gorbachev's announcement that the Soviet Union has decided to further extend its nuclear test moratorium to 1 January 1987]

[Text] Preventing nuclear war and defending peace and security in the world are pressing issues facing mankind at present. Halting nuclear tests is a first step for curbing the nuclear arms race, for dismantling nuclear weapons, and for preventing nuclear war.

On 18 August, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recalled in a televised speech that the Soviet Union had unilaterally halted nuclear tests from August last year until 6 August this year. He then announced another extension of the nuclear test moratorium until 1 January 1987. The measure taken by the Soviet Union is a constructive and affirmative one. It is a practical contribution to preventing the danger of another world war, nuclear war, to defending peace and security in the world, and to improving the international situation as a whole. The Soviet measure is a clear expression of a serious aspiration for peace in the world.

The DPRK Government and Korean people, highly evaluating the Soviet measure of unilaterally extending the nuclear test moratorium as another clear expression of the consistent Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet party and government, fully support this.

As a powerful peace-loving force, the Soviet Union has recently put forth various proposals to guarantee peace in Europe and Asia, including a proposal to completely dismantle nuclear weapons on a global scale, and is now struggling to realize these proposals. Following its first measure of unilaterally freezing nuclear tests from 6 August until 31 December last year, the Soviet Union has extended the period many times to date. Such initiatives by the Soviet Union have gained broad support and sympathy from the people of the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people.

The aspirations of the world's people for peace have grown stronger than at any previous time. The U.S. imperialists, however, have openly continued nuclear tests, ignoring the ardent desire of the world's people for peace, and are now persistently trying to make a success of the adventurous star wars plans. As a result, at no time has the danger of nuclear war threatened the survival of mankind as gravely as it does today. Defending peace and security in the world is a solemn demand of the times and mankind's unanimous aspiration, which cannot be delayed for even a moment.

If and when the Soviet Union's recent measure for freezing nuclear tests becomes a global one and measures are taken in various parts of the world to ban nuclear tests, mankind will be spared a nuclear holocaust and a new phase will have been opened for consolidating peace and security in the world. The Soviet Union's recent peace-loving measure also corresponds to the aspirations and demands of our people, who are struggling to ease tensions created on the Korean peninsula and to create a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. Today, the Korean peninsula is a place facing the greatest danger of nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists, who have brought some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds into South Korea, are now building 36 nuclear armories there and rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely acute, while continuing nuclear war exercises such as "Team Spirit-86." Because of the U.S. imperialists' augmentation of nuclear weapons and their maneuvers to provoke nuclear war, the danger of a new war being created in our country is increasing the danger of a global nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should give deliberate thoughts to the consequences to which their extremely irresponsible and adventurous acts are likely to lead and should affirmatively respond to a proposal to create a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Today, when banning nuclear tests and dismantling nuclear weapons have become an agenda item for world politics as a common aspiration of the world's peace-loving people, the United States should abandon its anachronistic policy of strength, stop further pursuing an adventurous nuclear armament policy, and halt all nuclear tests without delay.

The DPRK Government and Korean people will actively struggle to turn the Northeast Asian region, including the Korean peninsula, into a nuclear-free zone of peace and will spare no efforts to prevent nuclear war on earth and guarantee lasting peace in firm unity with the people of the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving people.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS 15 AUG LIBERATION DAY

SK191100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 14 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 15 August editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle for the Fatherland's Prosperity and Reunification"]

[Text] Today, under the leadership of the party and leader, our people are vigorously struggling to achieve the prosperity and development of the fatherland and its independent and peaceful reunification. Under these circumstances, the meaningful 15 August National Day is being observed. Forty-one years ago today, the Korean Communists and people ended the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule which had continued for nearly half a century, and achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation.

The great leader Kim Il-song has taught: Through the liberation of our fatherland, in our country the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, which continued for nearly half a century, ended and the cause of national liberation was achieved, thus paving a broad path for building a new Korea.

The liberation of the fatherland was the brilliant fruition of the arduous struggle which the Korean Communists and people waged for a long period to regain sovereignty of the country. Since the first day of the Japanese imperialist aggressors' occupation of our fatherland, our people vigorously struggled to recover our lost country and to achieve national independence. In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialists' rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the lead in carrying out revolution. By doing so, he illuminated the future of the Korean revolution by organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and patriotic people upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the revolution and the sun of the nation and pioneered the future of the Korean revolution by dealing serious blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors through his indomitable fighting spirit and peerless heroism.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led the overall Korean revolution along the single road of victory with outstanding strategy and tactics and with the art of outstanding military tactics, and thanks to the struggle of the fallen revolutionary patriots and the patriotic people, the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation was achieved. The liberation of the fatherland was a historic victory which our people won by struggling with the heroic Soviet Army.

Our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle reached a new stage in the wake of World War II. During this period, the Soviet people and army defeated fascist Germany and participated in the war against Japan. By doing so, they decisively helped liberate the colonial peoples of the East from Japanese oppression. The heroic Soviet Army performed shining feats in the struggle for the freedom of Korea and its liberation and, in this struggle, numerous men and officers of the Red Army sacrificed their precious lives.

Our people will never forget the role of liberator played by the Soviet Union, which helped liberate the fatherland with blood.

The 15 August liberation was a milestone marking an epochal change in our people's social and political lives and in the development of our revolution. Through the liberation of the fatherland, the cause of national liberation was achieved in our country and our people have become masters of their destinies and people of dignity who seek new independent lives and are building a new society.

During the course of 40-odd years since liberation, our people have traversed the path of a rewarding struggle and creation. This course has been the glorious path along which the *chuche* idea has been embodied under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thus effecting epochal changes in the struggle for sovereignty, independence, and socialist construction and greatly contributing to the development of the era and history. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution to victory. By doing so, in a short period he has turned our country into a socialist power with an advanced socialist system, self-reliant national economy, splendid national culture, and power to defend itself.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in the course of brilliantly inheriting and consummating the *chuche* revolutionary cause, has won great immortal achievements and established a permanent foundation for final consummation of the revolutionary cause.

Today, our fatherland is in a period of great prosperity, and its position is growing with each passing day. By continuing to accelerate revolution and construction based on the successes that have been won, we should achieve prosperity and the development of the country, reunify the divided fatherland, and consummate the *chuche* revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause.

Adhering to the party's line of the three revolutions and accelerating socialist construction are the important tasks for strengthening the might of the country and winning victory in the revolutionary cause. According to the line of the sixth party congress, we should hold the banner of the three revolutions aloft and bring about ceaseless upsurges in industry, agriculture, construction, and transportation -- as well as in all other areas of production and construction. The *chuche*-ization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy should be accelerated and progress made in attaining the great 10 long-range goals. Our functionaries, party members, and working people should display the lofty revolutionary spirit in implementing party policy and carry out all their work responsibly and with the attitude worthy of masters.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with the noble intent to pass an even richer and more prosperous fatherland on to coming generations, has unfolded great economic construction plans. Tideland reclamation, construction of the Sunchon Vinalon complex, construction of the Kungangsan power station, the construction of salt fields, and the construction of the Sariwon calcium fertilizer plant are great projects for drastically strengthening the economic might of the country, changing the country's appearance, and improving the people's living standards. The entire party, the whole country, and all people should turn out to brilliantly accomplish these tasks.

In consummating the revolutionary cause, we should steadily defend, inherit, and develop the revolutionary traditions of our party. The revolutionary traditions established during the blood-stained struggle of the anti-Japanese revolution are the precious revolutionary treasure for consummation of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle and enriched during the course of accomplishing the multifaceted revolutionary tasks following liberation are being continuously developed through the energetic struggle of our party. We should defend the purity of the revolutionary traditions of our party and inherit and develop them brilliantly.

All party members and working people should endlessly cherish the achievements our party has won in building the party and in revolution and construction and should properly accomplish the task to glorify it.

The prosperity of the fatherland and the victorious advance of the revolutionary cause are guaranteed by the might of the party and the revolutionary ranks. All party members and working people should arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of our party, the chuche idea, and should think and act only according to its demand. They should unite around the party and the leader even more firmly. Deep in our hearts we should cherish the pride and confidence of upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song -- who has rescued the destinies of the fatherland and nation from crisis and basically changed its position and situation -- as the great leader. We should be loyal to the leader generation after generation and thoroughly embody the party's leadership in all areas of revolution and construction.

The reunification of the divided fatherland is our nation's supreme desire. Forty-one years have passed since the fatherland's liberation. Nonetheless, fascist colonial rule is still being imposed in half of our fatherland. South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists. There is no dark world and colony in the world like South Korea. Ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea, achieving national sovereignty as a whole, and achieving reunification of the country are the urgent tasks that can be delayed no longer.

Our party and the government of the republic, proceeding from the mission for the fatherland and nation, has put forward numerous proposals for the reunification of the fatherland and has made all efforts. In recent years alone, rational and realistic proposals, including the ones for tripartite talks, parliamentary talks, and talks between military authorities, have been proposed to eliminate the danger of war in Korea, alleviate tension, and create a favorable environment for peaceful reunification.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have not accepted our just proposals. Instead, they are moving along the road of confrontation and war. In particular, the wretches are viciously scheming to exploit this year's Asian Games and the 24th Olympic Games in maneuvers for two Koreas. It is the trend of history that the people's wish becomes reality and the cause of justice is victorious. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must not forget the lesson of history and must halt the maneuvers for national division and schemes for the provocation of a new war. With the support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world and with the concentrated efforts of the whole nation, our people will reunify the fatherland without fail.

The Korean revolution is a part of the world revolution. It is very important to consolidate unity with the people of the socialist countries and the revolutionary forces of the world. The people of Korea and the Soviet Union are comrades-in-arms and class brothers who struggle shoulder-to-shoulder for common ideals and objectives. The Soviet people, who extended support and encouragement to us in periods of severe trials, are still extending firm solidarity toward our people's struggle for socialist construction and reunification of the fatherland.

Traditional Korean-Soviet friendship is deepening and developing to an even higher stage following the visit to the USSR of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, and following the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries. It is expanding in all fields. This was vigorously displayed at the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. We firmly believe that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union will further strengthen and develop with each passing day as relations of true class alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Today, under the correct leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet people are winning great successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress. Our people rejoice over the successes of the Soviet people as if they were their own. Our party and the government of the republic actively support the Soviet people's struggle to achieve Lenin's cause, and the peace initiatives of the Soviet party and government to oppose war and defend the peace and security of Europe, Asia, and the world.

Today the international situation is tense and complicated. This reality calls for all the world's peoples to firmly struggle to prevent war and defend peace. With the ideas of independence, friendship, and peace, we, along with all revolutionary people of the world, will firmly struggle to thwart and smash the imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new world war and make active efforts to establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones and expand them. In unity with the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries and in unity with all peace-loving people of the world, our people will actively struggle to consolidate and develop the antiwar, anti-nuclear peace-loving movement and the Nonaligned Movement.

Ever victorious is the revolutionary cause of our people, who are vigorously advancing for the prosperity of the fatherland and its reunification by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song.

DPRK-PRC TIES VIEWED IN CONTEXT OF YOUTH VISIT

SK200304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 20 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 August article: "Youth Envoys of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] A youth delegation from China will arrive in Pyongyang today to visit our country. The delegation is composed of some 200 people. The Korean people and youths warmly welcome the Chinese youth delegation with warm feelings of friendship for the fraternal Chinese people and youths. The visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation is important to strengthening and developing the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship generation-to-generation, and in developing the youth movements of the two countries.

Korean-Chinese friendship has a long history and deep foundations. Fighting shoulder-to-shoulder and shedding blood together during the arduous days of the anti-Japanese struggle, the communists and peoples of Korea and China learned that their fate was connected into one. The peoples of the two countries were even more aware of this during the days when they fought against the common enemy in the same fighting ranks during the Korean war, and demonstrated to the entire world the might of the friendship and unity cemented in blood.

From then until now -- through the postwar period and the period of socialist construction -- the peoples and youth of the two countries have closely supported and cooperated with each other, keeping faith with each other as class brothers and comrades-in-arms. Pages of history are printed with the proud stories of the youth of the two countries who have contributed to Korean-Chinese friendship. The youth of Korea and China -- who are hot-blooded, talented, and burning with a sense of justice -- did not hesitate to lay down their noble lives for the sake of their comrades-in-arms, and helped each other whole-heartedly in the struggle for revolution and construction, demonstrating their wisdom and talents.

The past, present, and future of Korean-Chinese friendship cannot be mentioned apart from the intimate friendly relations between the party and state leaders of the two countries. The party and state leaders of the two countries have formed intimate friendly relations based on noble comradely fidelity, have fertilized the flower garden of Korean-Chinese friendship, and have provided a dependable guarantee to continuously strengthen and develop Korean-Chinese friendship, while often visiting each other.

The youth are the heroes of the future, and they are entrusted with the honorable task of shouldering the future. The future of Korean-Chinese friendship also depends upon the youth of the two countries' new generation. The visit to China last year by the friendship youth delegation of our country and this visit to our country by the Chinese youth delegation are a clear manifestation of the firm determination of the youths of the two countries to strengthen and develop Korean-Chinese friendship generation-to-generation. The youth of Korea and China have followed the road of victory and glory under the correct leadership of their parties, and have made brilliant achievements. During the visit to Korea by the Chinese youth delegation, the two countries' youths will hold various meetings sharing successes and experiences in the youth movement, revolution, and construction, and various events suitable for the youths will be organized. In the course of all this, the youths of the two countries will promote understanding and trust, and will be connected even more closely by friendly feelings like the inseparable ties between flesh and blood. The peoples of the two countries expect great things from the youth. The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the youth of Korea and China to create between Korea and China an eternally unchangeable beautiful rainbow of friendship in conformity with the expectations of their peoples.

PRC'S QIN JIWEI ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG FOR 'HOLIDAYS'

OW191901 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) -- Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of China, and commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Army Corps commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on August 19 to spend holidays. They were met at Pyongyang railway station by Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

U.S.-ROK MINESWEEPING EXERCISES DENOUNCED

SK190400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 17 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 August commentary: "Powder-Reeking Odor Spreads Over Southern Sea"]

[Text] Since 15 August, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military gangsters have been staging joint mine-sweeping training exercises.

These exercises are taking place in the sea off Yosu, South Cholla Province. Airplanes of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, the 5th Air Force, the Tactical Air Force Command, and the puppet naval ships are participating in this joint training. It has been learned that the joint training will last for more than 10 days.

Because of this reckless war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, the southern sea is engulfed in gunsmoke again and tension is being aggravated throughout the Korean peninsula. This military exercise is being staged as we are again calling for realizing talks between military authorities and for urgently taking measures to ease tension and as the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle is being enhanced, prompted by the U.S. imperialists' undisguised economic aggression and the Asian Games. Thus, this exercise is attracting greater attention from the people.

The military exercise in Yosu is the open expression of the will of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to advance along the road of aggravating tension and a new war, refusing our peace proposal. This is also an undisguised threat against the youths, students, and people who have vigorously risen in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle throughout South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique have adhered to constant military exercises and armed provocations since the beginning of the year in an attempt to seek an outlet to maintain and prolong the aggravating colonial military fascist rule by triggering a northward aggressive war.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, having turned all of South Korea into the site of powder-reeking war exercises by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in defiance of the unanimous opposition of our people and the peace-loving people of the world, staged a joint river-crossing support training exercise even before the gunsmoke of the earlier exercise had disappeared. Following this, they carried out a joint naval exercise involving forces of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet and the puppet navy in the East Sea of Korea. The puppet clique has each day kicked up the commotion of large-scale war exercises -- including "Ttanggbbol", "Pangpae" and "Ulchi" -- under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. Civil defense training has also been staged even more viciously.

A few days ago the puppets even perpetrated a vicious armed provocation by firing several hundred rounds of gunfire at our side's guardposts in the DMZ.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets frequently make absurd powder-reeking remarks revealing their ambition for northward aggression. On 15 August when the war exercise began, traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealed his ambition for reunification by winning victory over the communists while raving about true liberation and so forth. All facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are going to ignite the fuse of war against our republic in the end. On the pretext of checking someone's aggression during the Asian Games, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are staging military commotions. This is an excuse for concealing their northward aggressive war commotion. The threats of the warmongers who are staging adventurous military commotions, refusing our repeated peace proposals, cannot persuade anyone. What the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique will obtain from the policy of military adventure is merely their own downfall.

They talk about successfully hosting the Asian Games. However, their remarks only serve as a warning that international sports games should not be held in South Korea where the smell of gunpowder never fades, and their remarks will only serve to make the South Korean people's struggle against the Asian Games more fierce. The U.S. imperialists and puppet clique should act with discretion.

SUPREME MILITARY COMMAND IN ROK RESTS WITH U.S.

SK170845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday comes out with a signed article headlined "Who Has Prerogative of Supreme Command?" In connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists rejected talks between the military authorities, claiming as if the question of detente on the Korean peninsula were one related with the North-South relations. If the question of detente on the Korean peninsula can be solved by the efforts of the North and the South, as claimed by the U.S. imperialists, it means that the South Korean "regime" has real military power. This is a preposterous assertion, the paper notes, and says:

The U.S. imperialists have exercised real military power in South Korea over 40 years since they occupied it and the South Korean "regime" has never exercised the prerogative of the supreme command over the Army.

In August 1948 the United States forced upon Syngman Rhee the "tentative military agreement" stipulating that the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea will continuously exercise the right to organize, train and equip the present South Korean ROK Army on the order of his home government or within his authority and has "the right to seize overall operational control over it".

After the provocation of the aggressive war in Korea, the United States seized prerogative of the supreme command over the puppet army more tightly. After the war, the U.S. imperialists clearly specified that the South Korean puppet army is under the operational command of the U.N. Command through "minutes of agreement".

The puppet army is dependent entirely on the United States not only in supreme command but also in the supply of weapons and military equipment, and the right to use them also is in the hands of the commander of the U.S. forces. When the United States organized the combined forces command, it maintained prerogative of the supreme command over the South Korean puppet army. Seizing it, the United States has driven the puppet army to the road of crimes.

We held that the commander-in-chief of the U.N. Forces should participate in talks between the military authorities, because he seizes real military power in South Korea. In rejecting talks between the military authorities the U.S. imperialists showed that they are not interested in detente and peace in Korea but pursue only the policy of aggression and war.

U.S. IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF SOUTH KOREA

SK150921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 15 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets have set the stage for sundry functions under the name of "liberation day anniversary," claimed that South Korea was "liberated" on August 15, 1945, and it was brought by the United States. NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "What Kind of 'Liberation' and 'Independence' Can There Be to a Colony?" brands this as a sheer lie reversing black and white, and says:

August 15 did not bring liberation to South Korea. The colonial rule only changed hands--from the Japanese imperialists to the U.S. imperialists. Upon landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists took the place of the Japanese imperialists as the new colonial ruler. The U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of modern colonialism, have put on South Korea the garb of an "independent state" by framing up the "National Assembly," "government" and the like to make the South Korean "regime" appear as a lawful one. But it is a marionette "regime" which exercises no sovereign right. Through a string of "treaties" and "agreements" they signed with South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have grabbed the right to military occupation of South Korea, the supreme command of the puppet army and main economic arteries including finance and banking to establish their colonial domination, freely trampling upon the sovereignty of the South Korean people. They keep the South Korean puppet regime on a tight leash and have the right to slay even the South Korean "president" or replace him with another any time they want.

The South Korean people are languishing today, their national sovereignty and freedom violated under the brutal colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. Do the phraselogy of "liberation" and "independence" fit such place? It is scandalous of the dispicable colonial puppets to talk about "liberation" and "independence" while prolonging their days under the patronage of the U.S. imperialist master. Their desperate attempts to stage the Asian Games and the Olympics in Seoul, defying the opposition of the South Korean and world people, are also motivated by their criminal objective to disguise South Korea as "an independent state."

If South Korea is to be truly liberated and made independent, it must be liberated from the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule and a national independent regime be established there.

MAC MEETING DISCUSSES RETURN OF KOREAN WAR DEAD

SK191158 Seoul YONHAP in English 1145 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Aug 19 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) here announced Tuesday that it has renewed efforts to gain North Korea's cooperation in returning the remains of UNC war dead during the Korean war (1950-53). The announcement was made after the 479th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) Secretariat held at the truce village of Panmunjom on Tuesday morning.

In the meeting, UNC passed to the North Korean side new evidence and other information about the probable location of remains of UNC personnel killed in action in the North during the war. Also passed was a list of the 2,233 UNC prisoners of war and 18 civilians still unaccounted for and a list of 308 personnel missing or killed in action whose remains are believed to lie in the North, according to the announcement. At the meeting, UNC proposed that both sides cooperate on this humanitarian issue through the active exchange of information, search for, exhumation and repatriation of remains of military personnel located in their respective areas of control, the announcement said.

DJP, NKDP LEADERS MEET, DISCUSS PENDING ISSUES

SK200023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Political leaders pledged yesterday to make sincere efforts to find a compromise on constitutional amendment through frank dialogues for the future of the nation.

They agreed in a dinner meeting that joint efforts should be made to produce a new constitution by agreement and achieve "genuine democracy."

The ruling and opposition parties will set about negotiations over how to rewrite the Constitution at the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly from next week on the basis of the separate draft amendments of their parties.

The political leaders were invited by Prime Minister No Sin-yong to his official residence at Samchong-dong which was rebuilt recently.

Attending the dinner were Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yi Min-u of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Man-Sop of the second opposition Korea National Party.

Also present were floor leaders of the three parties, Minister of State Chong Chae-chol for political affairs and Assembly vice speakers Choe Yong-chol and Cho Yon-ha.

The top politicians shared the view, in particular, that the parties are urged to jointly cope with the radical moves of the left-leaning student activism.

DJP chairman No said that "all of us have to pay keen attention to the left-leaning trend, and we have to avoid extreme confrontation among ourselves."

The evening get-together lasted for two hours and 45 minutes from 7 p.m. The contents of the talks were announced by Ha Su-pong, chief secretary to the premier, from the host side.

NKDP President Yi told the ruling camp leaders, No and No, that "The government should release political prisoners boldly and solve the pending issue of the amnesty and restoration of civil rights (for Kim Tae-chung and others).

Yi claimed that the solution of the issues will help create an atmosphere conducive to a revision of the basic law on the basis of partisan accord.

Premier No replied that "all problems will be solved automatically if an agreed constitutional amendment is achieved."

No's chief secretary Ha told reporters, "The leaders did not meet to discuss specific agenda. They exchanged views on overall situation of the nation. [no closing quotation marks as received]

NKDP President Yi said that the government should reinstate "democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, to create an atmosphere for constitutional revision by agreement.

He also noted that the freedom of the press should be guaranteed to remove the trend of distrust in society.

"To achieve the amendment to the basic law by agreement, we have to cut many knots. Youths who sometimes make radical moves should be forgiven," Yi stressed.

Yi went on, "The Constitution should be amended, not for a specific person but for the national and people's interest."

After the dinner meeting, Yi met reporters separately and revealed that he called for the convocation of a special National Assembly session to deal with the fire of the Independence Hall, the Korea-U.S. trade conflicts and other outstanding issues.

He said he strongly protested the police firing of tear gas bombs directly on opposition assemblymen who had tried to attend a human rights rally at Myongdong Cathedral last month.

"I urged Premier No and DJP Chairman No to make their best efforts to solve various problems by conveying what I told them to President Chon Tu-hwan," Yi added.

He said he now believes that talks between rival parties will be held briskly on the level of party representatives and floor leaders.

Requested to appraise the result of the meeting, Yi said, "It is significant in that I spoke on various questions openly, without any reservation."

Meanwhile, minor opposition leader Yi Man-sop said emphatically that the representatives of rival parties should have frequent talks with one another to tackle current problems.

"If we failed to solve questions by having dialogues, we will become sinners before history," he noted.

He added that when politicians give a dream and hope to the general public, they will begin to trust the government.

PHOUN SIPASEUT DEPARTS FOR HANOI CONFERENCE

BK180958 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 18 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo-member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers [CM], and minister for foreign affairs, left here for Hanoi by special plane on August 16 to attend the 13th Conference of Indochinese Foreign Ministers to be held there on August 17 and 18. The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo-member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the CM, and other high ranking officials. Vu Tien and Li Hach, respectively charges d'affaires of the SRV and the PRK to Laos, were present at the send-off.

Returns From Hanoi 19 Aug

BK191522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Phoun Sipaseut, member of party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister, returned to Vientiane by a special plane today after attending the 13th plenary conference of the foreign affairs ministers, of Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK, which was held 2 days ago in Hanoi.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ZIMBABWE

BK150435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] In implementation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and with the desire to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with mutual benefits on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and respect for one another's independence and territorial integrity, the governments of the LPDR and of the Republic of Zimbabwe have agreed to establish the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from 14 August 1986.

THAI DAILY SAYS RESISTANCE PLANNING CONGRESS

BK180247 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Aug 86 p 2

[By Praty Sawetwimon]

[Text] An anti-communist Laotian movement will hold a congress at the end of this year in a foreign country to elect a new leader for its underground political party, an informed source said.

The course said the movement, known as the United Front of Lao People for Liberation of Laos (UFLPLL), will elect a successor to Gen Phoumi Nosavan, the Front's late president who died of pulmonary edema in November last year.

He said the congress, whose participants will comprise representatives from the Laotian communities in foreign countries all over the world, might be held in France where most of the ex-Laotian leaders have settled down after they fled Laos in 1975 when the country fell to the communists.

According to the source, Gen Khamkhong, former commander of the Laotian Second Army Region, who was dismissed from the post in 1965, is currently in charge of the front's military affairs while Thao Khamouan Lattavong, former Laotian banker, currently takes care of its political work.

Gen Phoumi announced the formation of the anti-communist liberation movement of Laos in October 1982 when Thao Khamouan and Gen Khamkhong were in charge of the party's finance and war veterans respectively.

Gen Khamkhong, a Savannakhet native, and the 60-year-old Thao Khamouan are considered front-running candidates along with Gen Khamkou, another ex-Laotian military officer in charge of intelligence, to take over the leadership of the anti-communist Laotian movement.

The UFLPLL, whose 7,500 Laotian rebels currently operate against the Vientiane force and Hanoi troops in Laos along its frontier with Thailand mostly in the southern part of the country, was established with the merge of several anti-communist resistance groups in 1976-1980.

The source said several local commanders of the anti-communist rebels during that time proposed that Gen Phoumi be president of the front to unite their resistance movement.

The UFLPLL is one of the three major rebellion groups, currently operating against the communist Vientiane regime and Vietnamese troops in Laos.

The other two underground movements are the United Front for National Liberation of Laos (FUNL) or "Hom Laos", comprising of Hmong hilltribe fighters led by Gen Vang Pao in northeastern Laos, and another anti-communist group led by Chao Boun-eua Na Champassak who earlier succeeded his father Thao Sisou.

Most of the leading members in the UFLPLL were from southern Laos while the FUNL mostly comprises key figures from the Laotian capital of Vientiane, according to the source.

The FUNL, the source said, has about 2,000-3,000 anti-Vietnam rebels while Chao Boun-eua's group has a battalion of its guerrillas operating in the Laotian province of Champassak bordering Thailand and Kampuchea.

According to the source, the FUNL, one of the UFLPLL counterparts, was established in 1982 and an ex-officer in the former non-communist Laotian Army, Gen Thonglit, was picked up by Gen Vang Pao to be commander of the FUNL's forward army.

He also said that in 1981 the UFLPLL, led by Gen Phoumi, agreed with the leading Kampuchean resistance force of the Khmer Rouge to cooperate in their struggle against the Vietnamese forces in the two neighbouring countries.

The agreement, the source said, was made between Gen Phoumi and the Khmer Rouge Supreme Commander, Son Sen, in a meeting held at the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Pead-um close to the Thai-Kampuchea-Laotian border opposite the Thai northeastern province of Ubon Ratchathani.

The agreement, however, led to friction between Gen Phoumi and another leading member of the UFLPLL, Phagna Inpeng who at that time became dissatisfied with cooperation between the front and the anti-Hanoi Kampuchean guerrillas.

Phagna Inpeng, said the source, later lobbied for an opposition to the agreement among the Laotian communities in France where he has been taking asylum.

His lobbying campaign, according to the source, later led to misunderstanding among the Laotian communities in foreign countries, especially in the U.S. that he was appointed by Gen Phoumi as the front's new leader.

A senior official of the UFLPLL claimed that the misunderstanding as well as some technical problems have caused the reluctance by the FUNL of Gen Vang Pao to officially join with the UFLPLL in their struggle against Hanoi's troops in Laos.

Though, so far, no official alliance has been formed among the three major anti-communist groups in Laos, the three groups, claimed the official, have been cooperating with each other in the field.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS HELD IN BOLIKHAMSAI, VIENTIANE

BK150437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Since mid-July, the provincial and district party and administrative committees as well as grass-roots party units and various services in Bolikhamsai Province have organized political life campaigns to study and contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. In these significant political life campaigns, the cadres as well as state employees of various services throughout Bolikhamsai Province have studied, profoundly understood, and together extensively contributed views to the draft political report.

Through the campaigns, all the cadres and state employees have come to clearly understand the glorious achievements and great victories scored by our people. They have also understood clearly various weak points and remaining problems that must be settled in a proper way. During the campaigns, they also examined and criticized themselves and one another so as to together settle correctly remaining problems in carrying out their tasks in conformity with the line and policy of the party on the implementation of the strategic tasks in localities, in particular on the guiding of various production units to switch to implementing the new economic apparatuses in an effective manner.

Further reports say that the political life campaigns and campaigns to study specialized subjects of teachers in Long Sang and Long Son areas in Nasaithong District, Vientiane municipality, concluded at the Phialat secondary school on 8 August after 5 days of work. The campaigns were attended by some 94 teachers from the area. The political life campaigns were guided by Khamphong Phanvongsa, deputy minister [of education] and chief of the educational department of Vientiane municipality, along with a number of academic cadres concerned.

In the campaigns, they studied the political documents of the party Central Committee, resolutions and instructions of the party and administrative committees of Vientiane municipality, instructions of the educational department of the municipality, and review reports for the 1985-86 school year together with the action program for the 1986-87 school year of the educational committee of the municipality.

SAYABOURY, CHAMPASSAK STUDY POLITICAL REPORT

BK180515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Various branches of work at the grass-roots level in Sayaboury and Champassak Provinces are currently studying the draft political report, which will be submitted to the fourth party congress by the LPRP Central Committee. During their study, all sectors, services, and production bases have applied the tasks and orientation in the new period to their action plans, particularly to organizing and implementing tasks in each respect. At the same time, they expressed their unanimous views on the issue of turning economic sectors into financially viable enterprises and on the implementation of the new, socialist economic management mechanism and regarded the contents of the draft political report as the direction for carrying out each aspect of work in the years to come.

Military School Ends Study

BK101448 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] In mid-July, the primary combined military training school organized a session to study the documents on the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the forthcoming fourth party congress. Attending the study session were all officers and men attached to various units in the school. During the study session, the participants contributed extensive and profound views to the draft political report. After the end of the study, the school administration outlined a program to be fulfilled to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress so as to make it profoundly significant and full of glorious achievements and victories.

Army School 303 Studies Report

BK101444 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Army School 303 attached to the Army General Staff Department recently organized a session for cadres and members to engage in a political life campaign with a view to building the units under the school administration to become strong and progressive in all respects and to enable leading and command cadres as well as party members to clearly understand and appreciate the party's line and policies. The participants also studied and contributed views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the forthcoming fourth party congress. To promote a campaign to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress, the school, together with Battalion 245 and the livestock breeding settlement of the school also participated in the political life campaign.

BRIEFS

Japanese Offer Aid -- Vientiane, August 13 (KPL) -- The government of Japan has agreed to grant 513 million yen to the Lao PDR as aid in the second stage of reparation of electric power stations in Vientiane. A document on the aid was signed here on August 12 by Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat and Japanese Ambassador Toshitaka Tada. This is only a part of Japan's 1986 aid for development in Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 13 Aug 86 BK]

PREM ASSIGNS MINISTERS, DEPUTY PREMIERS JOBS

BK200213 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Aug 86 p 6

[Excerpts] Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun has been named the first deputy premier in an order issued by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to delegate authority to his deputies and PM's office ministers.

According to a PM's office order dated August 15, Chat Thai leader Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Social Action executive Phong Sarasin, Adm Sonthi Bunyachai, and Ratsadon leader Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan were made the second, third, fourth and fifth deputy premiers respectively.

The order empowered Adm Sonthi 69, to countersign all Royal Commands on the premier's behalf except those concerning Defence Ministry affairs.

It also assigned the five deputy premiers and six ministers attached to the Prime Minister's Office to take charge of official agencies, mostly in line with the allocation of Cabinet portfolios to the four coalition partners. [Passage omitted]

The order, however, did not assign any particular deputy premier to take charge of administration affairs during the absence of the prime minister.

Other assignments in order are as follows:

Deputy Premier Adm Sonthi Bunyachai: The Secretariat of the Prime Minister, Office of the Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister, Office of the Juridical Council, Office of the Civil Service Commission and Office of the Commission of Counter Corruption.

Deputy Premier Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan: the National Statistical Office, National Youth Bureau, Office of the National Education Commission, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, Sports Authority of Thailand, Zoological Park Organization and Office of the Auditor-General.

PM's Office Minister Michai Ruchuphan: Office of the Juridical Council, Office of the Civil Service Commission, Office of the Commission of Counter Corruption, Office of the Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister.

PM's Office Minister Suli Mahasanthana: Office of the Board of Investment, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, Budget Bureau and Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand.

PM's Office Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya: The Public Relations Department, Mass Communications Organization of Thailand and Tourism Authority of Thailand.

PM's Office Minister Chaisiri Ruangkanaset: The National Statistical Office and Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation.

PM's Office Minister Amnuai Suwankhiri: Office of the Auditor-General, Sports Authority of Thailand and Zoological Park.

PM's Office Minister Wichit Saengthong: The Office of the National Education Commission and National Youth Bureau.

DEN DENIES LOBBYING FOR PHICHAI'S OUSTER

BK190235 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Embittered leading Muslim MP Den Tohmna denied yesterday he was launching a move to grill Democrat leader Phichai Rattakun for excluding him from the new cabinet. The Pattani MP described as "unfounded" a press report that he was lobbying southern Democrat MPs to push for a "no-confidence" motion against Phichai for his handling of the nomination of party members to the coalition government.

"I have to date made no contact with any other southern Democrats and have no idea whether the issue will be raised for discussion," he said.

Admitting that he felt heavy-hearted, the influential Muslim figure said the party's failure to nominate him as a minister has angered Muslim constituents in the south. "They inquired me why Premier Prem did not select me as a cabinet member -- a move tantamount to insincerity toward the Muslims," he added.

He said he has to calm down his Muslim colleagues because "it is still not known whether Prem or Phichai deleted my name from the cabinet list."

Son of a Muslim revered teacher Haya Surong, the four-time Pattani MP, said he was approached by Democrat deputy leader Chuan Likphai and secretary general Wira Musikaphong to defect from Chat Thai Party on a condition he would be made a minister in case the Democrats became partners of the post-election coalition government.

Den was the key figure who led the Democrats to win five parliamentary seats in the Muslim-dominated southern border provinces in the July 27 general election.

An informed Democrat source said that Wira proposed Den as one of 16 Democrat ministers during a meeting called to select the party ministerial nominees. "And no one raised any objection to Den's nomination," said the source who asked not to be identified.

"Even Wira and Chuan expressed doubts why the announced cabinet list did not include Den," he said.

Den said he has not yet decided whether to take the heed of some Muslim leaders' call for him to resign from the party. "But should they adopt a resolution calling for my resignation, I'm bound to comply with it," he said.

Meanwhile, Wira, a deputy interior minister, conceded that the "Den controversy" would pose a serious problem on the party's future election campaigns in the south because the Muslims have been the party's stalwarts.

"The party got more southern seats because we promised the Muslims of a cabinet portfolio," he said.

PRACHUAP DELIVERS POLICY PROPOSAL ON CRIME

BK200229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry gave Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun its suggestions for incorporation in the Government's policy statement yesterday.

A source said the ministry is putting special emphasis on the acceleration and intensification of suppression of crime, particularly involving war weapons and drugs.

While the draft also emphasises the need to ease unemployment and upgrade labour welfare, it falls short of saying the ministry will introduce a social security bill.

Laws to suppress vice will be strictly enforced, according to the draft, and entertainment establishments will be made to comply with the law.

The source said Interior Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun wants drastic action to wipe out the narcotics trade. The minister was quoted as saying the authorities must earnestly suppress marijuana cultivation.

"The officials concerned, including governors, cannot deny their responsibility if the cultivation of marijuana for commercial purposes is discovered under their jurisdiction," said Gen Prachuap.

QUEEN EXPLAINS HER ILLNESS TO WELLWISHERS

BK190510 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] An unrelenting desire to improve the well-being of people in rural areas and refusing to rest despite fatigue and exhaustion caused Her Majesty the Queen to fall ill and disappear from public view, Her Majesty said yesterday.

Addressing a large audience of birthday well-wishers at the Dusit Dalai Pavilion in Chitlada Palace, Her Majesty described her illness as a costly lesson, but said the many letters she had received has encouraged her to try to recuperate from her ailments.

Calling her sickness "bad fortune", Her Majesty said she was pleased to see a large number of people assembling to express birthday wishes.

Although now fully recovered, the Queen expressed thanks to well-wishers who were concerned about her health and to those who had come to the palace.

"When I was younger I spent hours talking and showing you photo slides of achievements in attempts to help the poor. That is because you had given me money to give to the people in remote areas and I considered I had a duty to report to the donors on how and on what I had spent the money," Her Majesty said.

The Queen said she had to act as a representative because the people who received the money could not thank the donors personally.

Her Majesty said although her health had improved, she would be unable to travel for some time. But the Queen added that she was happy to receive letters and telephone calls from well-wishers.

Her Majesty said she thought the concern expressed by the people was the best gift she had ever received and it had made her feel happy that there were people who sympathised with, and were concerned about, her long disappearance from the public eye.

"I have fought against various rumours and I have realised that kindness and concern for others have been traits of the Thai people for countless hundreds of years," Her Majesty said.

She said she was delighted the people had used the occasion of her birthday to perform good deeds.

"I'd like to tell you that you have made great merit because by doing so you are healing a person who is recuperating from illnesses and trying to get back to normal," the Queen said.

Her Majesty emphasised that she had fallen ill because she was trying to do too much and trying to see as many people as possible in remote areas to raise their standard of living. The Queen added that she wanted to help the children of people in remote areas through education and to help eradicate malnutrition.

The Thai people were capable but needed someone to help train them to use their capabilities to upgrade their living standards.

Her Majesty the Queen said she wanted to spend every minute of her time for the benefit of the people and had defied recommendations from well-wishers to rest.

"I did not think it would be an expensive lesson. Had I followed the Lord Buddha's teaching of the Middle Path, I would not have fallen ill and wasted so much time like this," Her Majesty said.

The Queen added that she was spending time on her health and was leaving work to her children because she did not want it to be interrupted.

SITTHI SAYS SRV WANTS TO HAVE GOOD TIES

BK181324 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] At the Sanam Luang ground this morning, the Parents and Teachers Association of the Suan Kulap College organized a charity walkathon chaired by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. A large number of school alumni, teachers, and students joined in the event. On the occasion, the foreign minister talked to correspondents of the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand on the new Vietnamese leadership's stand on the Cambodian issue.

[Begin recording] [Sitthi] I hope that Sihanouk will be successful [in his current Southeast Asian tour]. I will meet with other ASEAN members, first with Malaysia, and will discuss our position. We will leave it to the CGDK under the leadership of Sihanouk to play a role in peace talks with Vietnam for Vietnamese troop pullout.

[Unidentified reporter] Has the Vietnamese leadership signaled a change of its policy?

[Sitthi] It remains to be seen. Vietnam sent congratulatory messages to us and exchanged messages on occasion of the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations. It also agreed to our request to release our fishermen. This is good attitude. It is holding a meeting of the three Indochinese countries. It wants to have good relations with China. Its messages to us show that it desires to have good relations with us. We will wait to see if it is sincere. [end recording]

ISOC TO REDUCE STAFF, WILL KEEP SECURITY STAFF

BK151514 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Army Assistant Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Charuai Wongsayan said on 12 August that the Internal Security Operation Command [ISOC] plans to reduce the size of its staff; thus far the size has been reduced substantially in proportion with the diminishing work load. The army assistant chief of staff for civilian affairs said ISOC will maintain the present level of staffing only in those areas concerning security, such as operational intelligence which needs armed men. ISOC will meanwhile expand work concerning political operations and development of programs already established, such as the national reserved militia program, the national defense volunteer program, and the village self-defense and development program. The work will concentrate on achieving targets set for economic and social development in rural areas where government service is still not available.

The assistant army chief of staff for civilian affairs said that, although theoretically the revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] is considered over, CPT elements continue to operate in certain areas. ISOC therefore will have to maintain its strength in some areas where CPT activities continue, including urban areas. He said a study is being conducted in order to determine the workload of each ISOC unit and the personnel needed by each unit. He said that ISOC expects to be able to reduce its staff by 50 percent.

PLANTERS PROTEST U.S. SUGAR SALES TO PRC

BK191306 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Aug 86 p 16

[Text] Somphap Siworakhan, secretary general of the Sugarcane Planters Association, said that on 19 August the association would hand a protest note to the U.S. Embassy in Thailand over the sale by the U.S. Department of Agriculture of 145,850 metric tons of raw sugar to China at the cost of 4.75 [U.S.] cents per pound on 11 August. Sugarcane and sugar producing countries agreed that the U.S. move was responsible for the drastic drop in the price of sugar in the world market over the past several days.

Officials of the Australian Government have already protested over the U.S. sale because it has upset the sugar markets and caused a price drop of 1.30 cents per pound. Somphap said the note would also be submitted to the Foreign Ministry, the Agriculture and Cooperative Ministry, the Commerce Ministry, the Industry Ministry, and the prime minister. "We will ask the government and the U.S. Embassy to stop the United States from selling the rest of its sugar, or about 150,000 metric tons, at the same low price," Somphap said.

SRV SUPPORTS GORBACHEV NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Truong Chinh Comments

OW191524 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, voiced support for the recent Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till January 1, 1987.

In his meeting with Yuriy Myakotnykh, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Soviet Embassy, General Secretary Truong Chinh said that this is a very important peace decision which manifests the unswerving foreign policy of peace and the high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union toward the destiny of all nations.

This initiative, he said, is imbued with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress. It also highlights the most noble objective of socialism to constantly take care of peace and security of all nations the world over.

Truong Chinh voiced the Vietnamese people's warm welcome to and full support for the Soviet decision announced by party General Secretary M. Gorbachev on August 18, 1986. The Vietnamese people, he stressed, are strongly convinced that at present all peace and progressive forces in the world, closely united in a persistent struggle are quite able to stay the adventurous actions of the war-like imperialist and other reactionary forces, repel the danger of a nuclear war and safeguard a durable peace on our planet.

NHAN DAN Comments

OW200747 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 20 -- In a long editorial today, NHAN DAN says that the Soviet Union's decision to prolong its moratorium of nuclear tests will certainly further stimulate the nations' fight for their own existence, peace and international security.

"The Soviet Union's decision," NHAN DAN continues, "is based on logical and principled assessments of the realities in the nuclear era in which the problem facing mankind is not just one of peace and war but peace or extinction. The paper says this decision is all the more important at this juncture when the danger of a nuclear war provoked by the militarist and bellicose policy of the U.S.-led imperialist forces is growing.

"The Reagan administration is whipping up a new and very dangerous arms race which gives rise to the possibility of the deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space. The quick improvement of war techniques makes it imperative to take practical measures to halt the imperialists' military adventure, to check in time development of sophisticated weapons and eventually to terminate the nuclear arms race.

"A complete ban on nuclear tests is an important measure to ward off the danger of a nuclear holocaust, to prevent the perfection of nuclear weapons and to accelerate the process of disarmament. It will be the first step toward the settlement of burning global questions and to divert the huge expenditures and the great potentials of human knowledge and technology to the service of human life."

NHAN DAN goes on: "The responsible persons in Washington must realize that nations are firmly against the danger of a nuclear holocaust and against the nuclear arms race. They will not let the US use its disarmament talks with the Soviet Union as a smokescreen." NHAN DAN stresses that the decision of the Soviet Union announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on August 18 would provide the U.S. more conditions to assess the world situation more seriously and calmly and not to miss an opportunity to end the arms race. "Together with other peoples in the world", NHAN DAN concludes, "the Vietnamese people demand that the U.S. live up to its commitments at the Geneva conference, first of all by signing with the Soviet Union an agreement on cessation of all nuclear tests."

CPV ACCLAIMS TRUONG CHINH-GORBAVHEV MEETING

OW191517 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee today acclaimed the result of the meeting in Moscow on August 12 between General Secretary Truong Chinh and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

After hearing a report of Truong Chinh on the result of the meeting, the political Bureau praised it as a new, important step forward in the militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It valued highly the strong support and valuable assistance of the party, state and people of the Soviet Union for the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence.

The Political Bureau expressed its satisfaction at the unanimity of views between the two parties, states and peoples on strengthening the Vietnamese-Soviet all-round cooperation. It voiced full support for the Soviet important initiatives relating to Asia and the Pacific, and the Soviet-U.S. summit talks on the disarmament on nuclear weapons and on consolidating world peace.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES HUN SEN, PHOUN SIPASEUT

BK181532 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] On 18 August, at the Presidential Palace, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of Cambodia; and Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of Laos, who were in our country to attend the 13th regular conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Present at the reception were Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister; Comrade Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos; and Comrade Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia. Also on hand were Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, Lao ambassador; and Comrade Tep Henn, Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the state, and the people of Vietnam, Comrade Truong Chinh warmly greeted the victories in all fields of the three Indochinese peoples and welcomed the fine success of the 13th conference of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers. The conference concluded recently in Hanoi.

The comrade general secretary highly valued the total identity of views on the issues raised at the conference and the measures set forth by the conference aimed at strengthening the special relations and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, coordinating their efforts to lead their just cause to victory, and resolving the problems concerning peace in Southeast Asia.

Comrade Truong Chinh was pleased to learn that the latest conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers warmly welcomed the important statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, at Vladivostok, and that it also affirmed that, while incessantly striving for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries have also made ceaseless efforts to contribute to the world people's common struggle to end the arms race, eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, and preserve world peace. The comrade general secretary stressed: Although there are still many difficulties immediately ahead, the solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples is a law and a factor ensuring their victory. The people of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam will certainly achieve final victory.

On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh asked Comrades Hun Sen and Phoun Sipaseut to convey his best regards and wishes to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, and the other comrade leaders of the Cambodian and Lao parties and states.

Comrades Hun Sen and Phoun Sipaseut expressed their joy at being in Hanoi to attend the 13th conference of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers at a time when the Vietnamese people are enthusiastically engaging in emulation activities to score achievements in honor of the anniversaries of the August revolution and the National Day, 2 September. They informed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh of the fine success of the conference and affirmed that the Cambodian and Lao peoples pledge to do their utmost to ceaselessly strengthen and consolidate the special relations and all-round cooperation between the three peoples in the interests of each country and for the sake of peace and stability in the region.

Comrade Hun Sen and Phoun Sipaseut sincerely thanked Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh for giving them an extremely cordial reception. The reception proceeded in a very intimate atmosphere permeated with special fraternal friendship.

Hun Sen, Phoun Sipaseut Depart

OW191840 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen and Laos Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut left here this morning after attending 13th regular Indochinese ministerial conference which was closed yesterday. They were seen off at the government's guest house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other Vietnamese senior officials. Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henn and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom were among the farewell party. While here the Kampuchean and Lao foreign ministers and their parties paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

PAST INDOCHINESE PEACE INITIATIVE REVIEWED

OW160829 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 16 -- The three countries on the Indochinese peninsula -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- have persistently worked for the transformation of Southeast Asia and the whole Asia and Pacific region of peace, stability,

cooperation and friendship. Through their foreign ministries' annual conferences and by their practical deeds, they have made important initiatives and proposals aimed at solving the outstanding problems in the region.

At the first Indochinese ministerial conference of the three countries held in Phnom Penh in Jan, 1980, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea expressed their readiness to discuss and sign bilateral non-aggression treaties with other countries in Southeast Asia, and discuss the establishment of a peaceful, independent, free neutral, stabilized and prosperous Southeast [Asia]

At the second conference held in Vientiane in July 1980, the three countries renewed their fundamental proposals put fourth in the January 5, 1980 joint communique of the first conference, and stressed the necessity to discuss and sign bilateral or multilateral non-aggression treaties between Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Thailand, to sign a bilateral treaty of non-aggression and peaceful co-existence between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. At the same time, they stated their readiness to discuss with other countries in the region the establishment of a Southeast Asia region of peace and stability and to peacefully settle together disputes in the East Sea. At this conference, the People's Republic of Kampuchea put forth a four-point proposal aimed at easing tension and turning the Kampuchea-Thailand border into one of peace and friendship.

The third conference held in Ho Chi Minh City on January 1981 issued a statement saying that in order to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is essential that China put an end to its hostile policy towards the three Indochinese peoples and its policy of interference in other countries in the region. It expressed the three Indochinese countries' wish to sign with the People's Republic of China bilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence based on the principles of strict respect for each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, good neighbourliness and settlement of all disputes by peaceful means. At that conference, the three Indochinese countries proposed that a regional conference be held between the two groups -- the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries -- to discuss problems of mutual concern in the interests of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual agreement, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, non-imposition of the will of one group on the other, and non-interference from outside.

At their fourth conference held in Phnom Penh in June 1981, the three countries proposed that a regional conference be held between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries on regional matters of mutual concern with the participation, as observers, of UN secretary general in his personal capacity, and representatives of some other countries to be mutually agreed upon. In case the ASEAN countries are not yet prepared to participate in a regional conference as mentioned above, the three Indochinese countries proposed a continuation of regional consultations, as proposed by some ASEAN countries, between countries in the region on a bilateral or multilateral basis, to discuss and reach agreement on regional issues of mutual concern. They also proposed that an international conference with a broader participation to be agreed upon by both sides be convened to acknowledge and guarantee the agreements reached in the regional conference or regional consultations. If the United Nations stops recognizing Pol Pot and his clique, the Indochinese countries will consider the possibility of this international conference being convened by the United Nations.

At the fifth conference held in Vientiane in February 1982, the three Indochinese countries once again stated their wish for a positive response from the Chinese side to the proposal dated Jan 28, 1981 of the three Indochinese countries concerning the signing of treaties of peaceful coexistence with the People's Republic of China. They are also prepared to discuss with Thailand all questions of common concern. These contacts may be undertaken directly or indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indochinese countries on the one hand and Thailand on the other. "The Indochinese countries welcome the trend existing with the ASEAN countries in favour of dialogue with the Indochinese countries".

At the sixth conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in July 1982, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea again called on the People's Republic of China to give a positive response to their proposal of Jan 28, 1981. Vietnam proposed to resume the Vietnam-China talks to settle problems in their bilateral relations... Vietnam reaffirmed its standpoint regarding the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, agreed to take the first steps and decided to withdraw a number of its troops from Kampuchea in July 1982.

The three Indochinese countries are ready to negotiate with Thailand on all necessary measures to ensure security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for each country, and are prepared to organize meetings with Thailand and settle all questions of each side's concern".

They proposed the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, of Burma, of the five countries who participated in the international conferences on Indochina, namely the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France and Great Britain, and of India. The U.N. secretary general will be invited to attend this conference in his personal capacity. The three Indochinese countries resolutely demand that the U.N. expel the Pol Pot and disguised Pol Pot clique and return the Kampuchean seat to the People's Republic of Kampuchea".

The seventh conference held in Phnom Penh in July 1983 took note of the ASEAN countries' indicated willingness to promote dialogue with the countries of Indochina. The three countries reiterated their readiness to take the proposal of the ASEAN countries for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPEAN) as a basis for discussion between Indochina and ASEAN aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Vietnamese volunteer troops will all be withdrawn as soon as China puts an end to its threat, the conference stressed.

The eighth conference held in Vientiane in January 1984 noted that "the three Indochinese countries are prepared to undertake bilateral consultations, as well as to start immediately conversations, between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries. All proposals set forth by each side shall be matters for discussion on the basis of equality.

The conference also noted that a growing number of ASEAN countries are manifesting their wish to promote dialogue with the Indochinese countries. It again called on the governments of all countries to help foster this trend for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

The three-point joint communique issued by the 9th conference held in Vientiane in July 1984 noted that "although differences still exist between them, both the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries share a common desire and common interest in easing tension, strengthening mutual understanding and finding ways to gradually bring about durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"The conference held that "the ASEAN proposal of September 21, 1983, and the proposal of the three Indochinese countries put forth on Jan, 29, 1984 as well as all other proposals from both sides should be taken as a basis for discussion on an equal footing and in mutual respect," and that "the three Indochinese countries welcome vietnam's continued dialogue with Indonesia as well as with the other ASEAN countries on question of mutual concern to both groups of countries."

The 10th conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in Jan 1985, issued a 6-point communique noting the correct view of the ASEAN countries that "the Kampuchea issue is not (not) a problem between the ASEAN and Indochinese states". The conference welcomed the intention of several Southeast Asian states to develop their bilateral relations with Vietnam and Laos, welcomed the Malaysian proposal to turn southeast Asia into a nuclear-free one and materialize the ZOPEAN concept pending a solution to the "Kampuchea problem". The conference expressed the three countries' "confidence that within five to ten years' time the so-called Kampuchean problem will of itself settled even in the absence of a negotiated solution.

The 9-point joint communique of the 11th conference held in Phnom Penh in August 1985 announced a very important joint decision of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that the Vietnamese volunteer force will pursue their yearly gradual withdrawals from Kampuchea and will conclude their total withdrawal by 1990. The fifth point of the communique says that the conference considers Malaysia's proposal on proximity talks to be an initiative that deserves examination.

For her party, the People's Republic of Kampuchea declared her readiness to start talks with various Khmer opposition groups or individuals in order to discuss the realization of national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique as well as the general elections to be held following the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea.

The 12th conference held in Vientiane in Jan 1986 issued an 8-point communique reiterating the 5-point stand and the proposals already put forth at the 10th and 11th conferences. It stressed that "two aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchea question, internal and international, have to be distinguished. The conference held that "concurrently with a peaceful solution to the Kampuchea question a stable and lasting peace in the region has to be ensured. It stressed that an agreement should be reached on the setting up of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia wherein states with different social systems would coexist peacefully on the basis of the principles mentioned in the declaration of Bandung in 1955, of the declaration of the three Indochinese countries put forth by the Lao foreign minister in 1981, of the Kuala Lumpur declaration in 1971 and of the Bali declaration in 1976.

GRASS-ROOTS CONGRESSES REJUVENATE LEADERSHIP

BK191335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Reinforcing party committee echelons at the grass-roots level with more young, fully qualified, and capable party members is a policy now being carried out by various party committees at the provincial, municipal, and precinct or district levels. Hanoi and Haiphong Municipalities and the provinces of Quang Ninh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Ha Bac have recently held party organization congresses at a number of villages, municipal wards, and enterprises to draw upon experience for guiding other basic units in holding congresses. These party organization congresses have elected a number of young party members to the new party committee echelons.

Ha Nam Ninh Province has directed party organizations at the village and enterprise levels to resolutely consolidate and rejuvenate the grass-roots party committees beginning with the current term, considering this an important step toward renovating the contingent of cadres at the grass-roots level. In Nghe Tinh and Ha Bac Province, although the grass-roots-level party committee echelons were already consolidated in late 1985, party organizations of villages, enterprises, state farms, and state forests have held congresses to elect an additional number of young party members to the party committees, thus increasing their militancy at present and, at the same time, creating conditions for training future cadres for villages and district.

Ha Nam Ninh Congresses

BK191555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The Ha Nam Ninh Province Party Committee is holding party organization congresses at the grass-roots level. The organization sector, working in coordination with the propaganda and training, control, and people proselytizing sections of the province, has called a training conference of five key cadres from every grass-roots unit, including the party committee secretary and deputy secretary and the cooperative chairman, to familiarize them with the fundamental contents of the draft documents to be presented at the Sixth Party Congress and the draft reports to be submitted to the provincial and district party congresses. After attending the conference, the key cadres and party committees concerned will, based on the actual situation of their own localities or units, prepare reports for submission to grass-roots-level congresses and set forth the orientations and tasks for the coming years.

The Ha Nam Ninh Province Party Committee has paid attention to training a contingent of capable instructors whose job will be to disseminate the contents of party congress documents to every party member. Before holding congresses, the provincial and district party committees finished the first phase of self-criticism and criticism, promptly resolved all the cases that were brought up, and resolutely remedied shortcomings. The province has sent various teams to districts and basic units to supervise efforts aimed at correcting shortcomings and making preparations for hold congress.

The Ha Nam Ninh Province Party Committee held the first congress at the party organization of Hai Dong village, Hai Hau District to gain experience for guiding other villages and city wards in holding their congresses. Some 20 district, cities, and units subordinate to the province have organized congresses at the grass-root-level units to gain experience before holding congresses at other party organizations. Hai Hau District has held congresses at 12 villages. All the remaining villages will finish holding congresses by 28 August; the district will then make preparations for holding its party organization congress.

PROVINCES STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK191122 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] The party organizations of Dac Lac, Ha Tuyen, and Minh Hai Provinces have arranged for key cadres to study and discuss the party Central Committee's draft political report to the Sixth National Party Congress and to apply the ideological concepts of this document to the formulation of orientations for local party activities.

The conference of key cadres in Dac Lac Province contributed its views to the provincial party committee concerning the adoption of socioeconomic targets for 1986-90 and pressing measures designed to accelerate production and gradually stabilize the living conditions of cadres, workers, state employees, and people of various ethnic minority groups. As an immediate step, the province will concentrate on satisfactorily finishing the second phase of self-criticism and criticism, caring for rice and subsidiary food crops in the 10th-month crop season, and preparing conditions for exceeding the planned acreage for various types of grain and food crops to be planted in the 3d annual crop season to produce 230,000 metric tons of grain by the end of this year.

On the distribution and circulation front, the province will concentrate efforts on controlling money and goods, tightening control over the market and prices, expanding the retail network, and renovating distribution and business methods to bring essential consumer goods directly to eligible customers.

The conference of key cadres of the Ha Tuyen party organization contributed many views to the local draft political report with the aim of correctly assessing achievements as well as mistakes and shortcomings in carrying out the two strategic tasks in the province. As an immediate step, the province will concentrate efforts on overcoming all the consequences of natural and enemy-caused calamities, planting the 10th-month crops successfully, ensuring smooth communication and transportation, and consolidating and developing the battle position in the peoples war to defeat all of the enemy's sabotage and land-grabbing attempts.

The key cadres of Minh Hai Province devoted much time to studying the major viewpoints of the draft political report and thoroughly discussed the part dealing with the socioeconomic tasks to further clarify the viewpoints already presented in the draft, especially those concerning the production of grain and food. At the same time, they contributed many straightforward, honest, and serious views to help the party resolve difficulties on the distribution and circulation front in the coming period.

On this occasion, the Minh Hai Province party committee has launched an emulation movement to finish the 10th-month rice planting plan successfully, satisfactorily care for summer-fall rice, and immediately prepare to rapidly reap the summer-fall rice and retransplant the second annual crop on schedule.

MALAYSIAMINISTER DENIES RUMOR MAHATHIR TO RESIGN

BK191257 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Education Minister Anwar Ibrahim says the government wants to help establish not only competent and professional workers groups, but also those with a high sense of discipline. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, speaking to newsmen later Anwar Ibrahim dismissed reports carried by a local newspaper to the effect that Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir would resign soon. He described such reports as mere guesswork; the rumors must have been spread by those who want to destroy the people's confidence in the Barisan Nasional's victories in the recent general election.

PETRONAS ISSUES CONDITIONS FOR OIL REDUCTION

BK181042 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the national petroleum corporation, Petronas, Raja Tan Sri Mohar Badiozaman, says Malaysia's proposal to cut its oil production by 10 percent will stand only if oil prices actually go up. For such a move to be meaningful, all prices will have to show significant increases.

He was commenting on Malaysia's position to support OPEC's announcement of a 20-percent production cutback among its members for a 2-month period from the 1st of next month. This means that the 13 members of OPEC will produce 4 million barrels per day less till the 1st of November. Raja Mohar says oil producing countries are keenly awaiting price development after the 1st of November to see if they should reduce or keep their production levels. He points out that a decision such as that taken by Malaysia reduce oil production will have to take some time to be implemented. He feels that production cutback of 4 million barrels per day by OPEC members and another million barrels by nonmembers like Malaysia could help to shore up world prices.

MARCOS LOYALIST LEADER SHOT DEAD IN MANILA

HK200215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Marcos loyalist leader and Batangas provincial fiscal Felizardo Lota was killed by a lone gunman last night [19 Aug] in front of the Manila Hilton hotel on Maria Orosa Street in Manila. Lota is one of the prime movers of the Marcos loyalists' movement. He was shot four times in the head, neck, and chest. He was dead on arrival at the Philippine General Hospital. A lone witness, electrician Danilo Regalado, said he saw the fiscal talking with the killer before he was gunned down. Police probers however said Lota was walking with the killer after emerging from the Manila Hilton where he attended a loyalist meeting when he was shot. The killer then walked casually towards T.M. Kalaw Street where he boarded a taxicab. Lota was shot with a 45-caliber gun.

The slain Marcos loyalist was the legal counsel for many loyalist leaders and followers who are facing charges in court for various violent rallies. The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leadership reacted with indignation over the killing of fiscal Lota. In a statement through party acting president former speaker Nicanor Yniguez, the KBL said Lota's killing is a sad commentary on the peace-and-order situation in the country under President Aquino's government. Yniguez said the KBL is demanding a thorough probe of Lota's killing.

Plot to Kill Loyalists Suspected

HK200916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 20 -- Police continued a manhunt for the killer of a pro-Marcos leader Wednesday as a lawyer for deposed President Ferdinand Marcos revealed what he called a plot to assassinate top Marcos loyalists. "We had been warned that some groups are planning to assassinate loyalist leaders this week," lawyer Rafael Recto told reporters as he attended the wake of slain pro-Marcos leader Felizardo Lota. The 46-year-old Mr Lota, a former state prosecutor, was shot twice in the head and twice in the body Tuesday by a man armed with a pistol who walked up to him in front of the Hilton Hotel in central Manila. Police said the suspect then took a taxi outside the hotel, which is less than 200 meters (yards) away from Manila Central Police Headquarters.

Mr. Recto, a former member of parliament, said he would not like to identify the alleged plotters. "Certainly they are not from our group," he added. "It happened already. Is that not proof enough (of the alleged plot)?" he said. Homicide probers said they had no suspect in custody yet and that the investigation was ongoing. They had no comment on Mr Recto's charges.

Mr Lota was the first Marcos loyalist killed since an uprising here in February swept Corazon Aquino to power. The killing occurred three weeks after the murder of an Aquino supporter by Marcos loyalists in Rizal Park near the Hilton. Mr Recto would not say if the two killings were related, but noted that the killer of Mr Lota "was a man who was not afraid of the police and the (paramilitary) constabulary." He charged that the killing was committed "in the presence of a policeman and 20 other witnesses." Mr Recto represents Mr Marcos in legal suits filed against him here and abroad.

NPA WARNS AQUINO OF RIGHTIST COUP PLAN

OW191209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 19 KYODO -- The communist-led New People's Army (NPA) warned the government of President Corazon Aquino that rightists were planning to "stage a coup and grab power in the name of rescuing democracy." The general staff of the 16,500-strong guerrilla army issued the warning in a statement in its official newspaper, RED FLAG made available to KYODO news service Tuesday.

The NPA statement was issued to belie published reports that "hardcore rebels" opposed and criticized ongoing peace negotiations between the government and the leftwing coalition, the National Democratic Front (NDF), aimed at ending the 17-year insurgency. It reiterated that the "entire NPA is solidly behind" the NDF and the Communist Party of the Philippines on the peace talks, which began last month in Manila. "A genuine, lasting peace has always been and remains the single goal of the armed struggle," the NPA added.

"We recognize and welcome the possibility presented by the current political situation of attaining peace through a negotiated solution," the NPA said. The rebel general staff said that a manifesto signed by an "NPA special operations group" criticizing the talks was fabricated and part of a "larger scheme" by military men and civilian supporters of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos. It said that the rightists would "simulate anarchy" by launching armed attacks on government institutions and personalities, blaming it on the NPA, and using this as an excuse to overthrow the Aquino government.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last week disclosed that Marcos loyalists are plotting to topple the new government and kidnap key officials before or after Aquino's visit to the United States in September. Leaders of Marcos' New Society Movement, on the other hand, have denied the Enrile accusation saying that only the military has the capability to undertake such a plan. The NPA said that should the rightists, whether military or loyalist, push through with their "foolish plan," the revolutionary forces will resist them "more intensely and in a broader scale than they had ever seen before."

KMU TO LAUNCH GENERAL STRIKE IF COUP ATTEMPTED

HK191151 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 19 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Leaders of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement -- KMU] yesterday warned that any attempt by loyalists and militarists in the leadership of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Ministry of National Defense to take over the government during President Aquino's overseas trips would lead to nationwide civil strife.

KMU national spokesman Crispin Beltran said members of the KMU national executive council have already reached a consensus that in the event of a coup, all 650,000 members of the KMU would immediately launch within three days after the incident a general strike as the spearhead of a nationwide Welgang Bayan. [national strike]

Beltran added that the KMU also opposed the move to set up a caretaker government through the National Security Council as proposed by Vice-President Salvador Laurel.

"A caretaker government through the National Security Council in President Aquino's absence would be a de facto civilian-military junta, with the military outvoting the civilians," he noted.

Beltran stressed that workers will vigorously defend the democratic gains won by the people during the February revolt that saw the downfall of the Marcos regime.

"It is clear that the loyalists and certain militarists in the AFP-MND [Armed Forces of the Philippines Ministry of National Defense] leadership are alarmed over the strong democratic inclinations of the Aquino government," he explained.

MISAMIS MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST NPA HALTED

HK200241 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] President Aquino has ordered a stop to military operations against communist rebels in a group of villages in Misamis Occidental. The president gave the order after her political affairs minister told her that the operations caused hardship to about 1,000 villagers near Calamba in Misamis Oriental Province. [as heard] The villagers left their homes last month and encamped in the town proper after six people were killed and many other wounded in crossfires and military shelling.

Even as President Aquino ordered a halt in military drives in Misamis Occidental, three suffered clashes between government troops and communist rebels broke the de facto cease-fire in northern Mindanao. [as heard] The clashes occurred in Kalabugaw and Valencia in Bulkidnon and in Kamagong near Butuan City. Reports said the clashes occurred when NPA rebels ambushed government patrols despite the fighting. [as heard]

Region 10 military commander Brigadier General Mariano Adalem said the military has approved a request by the NPA to extend the cease-fire which expired last August 16. Gen Adalem said he assured the rebels that the military will not carry out operations in the provinces and municipalities covered by the cease-fire. The general said the military will continue negotiations.

3 NPA Suspects Killed

HK191127 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Aug 86 p 15

[Text] Three suspected members of the New People's Army were killed, while eight others, including an amazon, were wounded and capture yesterday during a two-hour gun-battle with the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] in Sitio Matarakong, Barangay Hacienda Baggao, Cagayan.

Reports reaching Camp Crame said there were no casualties reported on the government side.

In a report to Brig Gen Manuel Ribo, Regional Unified Command in Cagayan and 5th infantry division chief, the slain NPA rebels were identified as Ka Jerry, Ka Poling and Ka Felix. Their real names were not immediately available as of presstime.

Captured were Democrito Villamor, alias Ka Ric, of Butuan City, and seven others all from Cagayan province. They were Dionisio Buenavides, Recto Bulseco, woman rebel Erlinda Vilamino, Esmeral Kabana, Gilbert Gorospe, Freddie Sapana and Medardo Pabero.

Recovered from the rebels were one M-79 grenade launcher, five M-16 rifles and two M-14 rifles.

The wounded rebels were brought to a hospital in Cagayan province for treatment and later subjected to tactical interrogation.

According to the report, the rebels were encountered by elements of the 120th PC Company together with the CHDF unit of Baggao and other civilian volunteers from that town under the command of T/Sgt Manuel Magna-am of the Cagayan PC/INP [Integrated National Police] command.

Meanwhile, Ribo reported to Maj Gen Renato de Villa, acting PC/INP chief, that feelers were sent by Ignacio Capigzan, chairman of the Northern Luzon Commission of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] NPA.

Capigzan said the local subversive groups will abide by the decision of the central committee with regards to the current national efforts for reconciliation.

Ribo said military operations in the region, supported by rural and urban residents in the town areas, prevented the rebels from going to their usual food sources forcing them to resort to cattle ranch raids in Tuguegarao and Isabela.

"Hunger is stalking the rank and file of the CPP/NPA which may force them to consider negotiation feelers which the military and the civilian sectors in the area have already initiated," Ribo said.

The current suspension of logging operations in the region has also reportedly deprived the rebels of their former lucrative source of "progressive taxation" needed to finance their daily operations, Ribo added.

OFFICIAL QUESTIONS NDF EMISSARIES' REPRESENTATION

HK191323 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 18 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Brig. Gen. Luis G. San Andres, Commanding general of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Civil Relations Service, last night said former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel "are not the top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and do not have the personality [as published] to represent the rebels in the peace negotiations with the Aquino government."

San Andres said the AFP believe Ocampo and Zumel cannot represent the CPP as a whole.

He decided: "They might be the popular leaders in the underground movement, but are not necessarily the supreme heads of the local communists."

"When President Aquino declared the ceasefire talks, she said she would negotiate only with the leaders of the CPP. Ocampo and Zumel are but part of the National Democratic Front (NDF), CPP's political arm," San Andres said.

San Andres said "the call for peace talks caught the insurgents by surprise and failed to conduct an election of officials to represent them in the negotiating table. This is the reason why they are asking all those impossible demands prior to a formal meeting with government emissaries."

In the projected talks, San Andres said the communists successfully projected the NDF as the highest branch of the CPP.

"This disturbs us," he said, "because we may end up meeting the wrong persons."

San Andres said despite the ceasefire call, the insurgents continue to do battle with the AFP with "agaw-armas" (gun-grabbing) still on the rise. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the AFP said the latest procurement of Israel-made "Uzis" by the Ministry of National Defense (MND) is part of the "normal" restocking of arms by the MND and the AFP.

"We are not buying arms because there will be war. The people expect us to be prepared against any dangerous threat, and they do not expect us to buy 'white flags' or lollipops," he said.

The spokesman added: "We must be thankful that in spite of the small budget of the AFP, it was able to realize some savings and procure arms. [no closing quotes as published]

Mitra Discusses Peace Talks

HK191041 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 19 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The second round of talks between government and rebel negotiators slated last Friday did not push through as scheduled, Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr. announced yesterday.

Mitra said the government panel, composed of himself and Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona in place of former Sen. Jose Diokno who is now undergoing medical treatment in the United States, failed to receive word from their counterparts -- Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo -- as to why the scheduled dialogue was postponed.

Mitra, however, said the talks may probably be resumed within this week as the government panel has submitted its credentials to Zumel and Ocampo, who insisted that their official role as approved by President Aquino be presented to them.

The problem on the guidelines, specifically the coverage of the safe conduct passes, has also been resolved by Gen. Fidel Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, who assured the rebel panel that the guidelines can be revised.

Mitra said Zumel and Ocampo became skeptical and doubted the sincerity of the military to achieve peace following the guidelines issued by General Ramos.

The rebel leaders were apparently critical of the military's announcement that the safe conduct passes would only last for 30 days, that they will not be allowed to move freely and carry firearms during the duration of the dialogue.

Mitra was interviewed by newsmen shortly before appearing over a one-hour television talk show aired over Channel 4 every Friday night.

During the same interview, Mitra dismissed reports that their counterparts refused to recognize the government panel, saying "This is not true because the other side is no longer dealing with individuals but the government."

Reports said the rebel leaders' failure to meet with the government panel over the weekend to resume their talks could be attributed to their deliberate refusal to recognize Mitra's panel.

The MAF [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] minister also told newsmen that he is still waiting for the proposed agenda which Zumel and Ocampo had promised to present days before the resumption of the talks.

Mitra said "with or without agenda, the government panel will see to it that the ceasefire issue will top the agenda in our next meeting."

"This is important to end the senseless killings which lately had escalated, particularly in the remote provinces of the country," he said.

The first dialogue was held in an undisclosed place in the suburbs last August 5.

NDF 'NOT OUT TO GRAB POLITICAL POWER'

HK181341 Quezon city ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Joel Paredes]

[Text] The leftwing National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday said it is not out to grab political power and is ready to forge a ceasefire on the Maoist insurgency with the Aquino Government without any precondition.

The NDF is ready to look for common grounds in the peace negotiation and is open to the government proposal for a "temporary cessation and an abatement of the fighting" while the peace talks are under way.

NDF spokesman Antonio Zumel revealed the underground stand to two Manila journalists, including this reporter, who met him at an undisclosed suburban district in Metro Manila as two NDF negotiators prepared to meet with Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr. to present the NDF agenda for peace.

"In this process of negotiation, let us look for common grounds," Zumel said in a three-hour taped interview. He was wearing a striped t-shirt and looked relaxed as he allowed two press photographers to take his first pictures in 14 years since going underground at the declaration of martial law in 1972.

Zumel said the government can show sincerity in forging lasting peace with the dissidents by disarming the paramilitary troops and armed detachments near guerilla fronts.

Saying that they were skeptical about the conduct of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the Armed Forces, Zumel said they would "deal with the political authority which is the President and her Ministers."

"It is our sincere desire to help the government in finding a lasting solution to our country's problem in soonest [as published] possible time," he remarked.

Right now, Zumel said they cannot openly come out because the military has not recognized the government panel's conditions for safe-conduct passes for the two negotiators and their "small staff."

Zumel later showed a written attestation of chief government negotiator Jose W. Diokno which said the safe-conduct pass would mean "freedom from surveillance, harassment, molestation, apprehension or arrest."

"In short, it means freedom to go to places where talks are scheuled," Diokno's note remarked.

Diokno also assured leftist negotiators that their personal security guards "need not be identified and shall not be disarmed" as long as the two negotiators identify themselves, Zumel said.

Zumel said their safe-conduct passes should allow them to carry firearms to ensure their safety and of that their staff which included "consultants" and bodyguards.

"If they would insist that we could not carry firearms the trouble-makers in the armed forces and (deposed president) Marcos fanatics will have their field day," said the bespectacled rebel negotiator.

With an aide beside him, Zumel talked about their goals in this peace talks and dismissed rumors that they were out to demand "sharing of power" with the six-month old revolutionary government. "The NDF does not claim a monopoly of bright ideas," he stressed.

He said all the rebel groups under the NDF, including the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, were determined to work out solutions to the "root causes" of the 17-year insurgency in the country.

Zumel talked about ending hostilities between the government and the rebels, but noted that "it must be peace with honor. It must be peace based on justice."

Although the NDF has yet to submit an agenda for the talks, Zumel said they will insist on "resolving inequalities in this country."

Zumel said they were confident that if the Aquino government wanted to find solutions to the economic problems plaguing the country "we must stop the interference of the United States" in the Philippines.

Zumel also disclosed that communist party leaders "feel they should be legal."

"It is not the choice of the party to be illegal. It is the state that is hounding the party," he added.

Zumel noted that like the United States, Defense Minister Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos wanted to end the insurgency problem by "brute force."

He also accused Enrile of "witch-hunting" and leading a smear campaign to "discredit the underground movement on the eve of its peace talks with the Aquino government."

Zumel also accused the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of conniving with its "junior partners" -- the Ministry of National Defense-AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence in a "continuing slander campaign."

He ruled out Enrile's earlier statement that the leftists were out to grab power by 1991 by infiltrating the government.

"There is no such plan and neither is there a plot nor a design to infiltrate people in the government," he said.

Zumel also denied that they would make "ridiculous" demands which was once claimed by Palace Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran Jr.

Saying that Factoran's remarks were "premature," Zumel said "What is [it] about high public office that seems to warp the minds of other people that are otherwise good?"

Zumel said the United States was apparently behind the "black propaganda" campaign since it even tagged the Soviet Union as one of the socialist countries financing the NDF.

Zumel admitted that they were getting support from "friendly nations" but noted that the Soviet Union was not one of them.

Zumel said the NDF remains as the alliance of revolutionary groups which now includes workers, peasants, youth and students, teachers, businessmen and the clergy.

He said the NDF's aim was liberation from foreign domination and the setting up of a "people's democratic government" that would include all "patriotic and democratic elements," in society.

Zumel also noted that the leftists are also likely to participate in election but only if they were assured of a "genuine election" where all sectors will be represented.

Asked on how they would handle ceasefire issue [as published], Zumel noted that it "should be included within the framework of a discussion on the more fundamental problem in our society."

Zumel said he and Satur Ocampo will meet again with the government negotiators "within 7 to 10 days."

Zumel also confirmed that they have considered Ocampo's fugitive wife, Carolina "Bobbie" Malay, as their third negotiator in the peace talks.

Zumel said they were willing to discuss preliminary issues with Mitra and Diokno's alternate, Commission on Audit chairman Teofisto Guingona.

He noted however that they prefer to wait for Diokno to return from his medical treatment in the United States before discussing "substantive" issues.

RAMOS ISSUES WARNING ON REPORTING TO NEW DUTIES

HK181405 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Aug 86 p 20

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos has threatened to court martial any military officer who fails to report "on time" to his place of new assignment.

This was contained in an instruction sent by general headquarters to all military units in the country.

All military personnel, particularly officers, should report on time to their places of assignment when covered by orders for transfer, Ramos ordered.

The order came amid reports that Marcos loyalists are recruiting so called "loyalist commandos" to execute an alleged terror plot to overthrow the Aquino government.

The monthly pay for the commandos was said to be from P5,000 a month for enlisted men and P200,000 for generals, according to a document reportedly unearthed by military intelligence recently.

Details of the plot, which includes kidnapping of President Corazon C. Aquino, Vice-President Salvador Laurel and high-ranking government officials, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, and commando raids on installations, were disclosed by Enrile last week.

In his order to all military commands, Ramos said failure by any enlisted men or military officers to report promptly to their new place of assignment "will be dealt with severely."

But for officers, Ramos threatened to court martial them if warranted.

Meanwhile, military authorities in Region 10 reported yesterday to Camp Aguinaldo that a group of 32 armed men wearing military fatigues attacked two Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) detachments in Misamis Occidental and fled with 15 assorted high powered firearms.

At least one CHDF member was killed and two others were wounded in the simultaneous raids on the detachment at barangays Guba and Dalingap, Clarin.

The head of the fatigue-clad armed band identified himself as Capt Magsalay, according to the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Region 10 command radio message to Camp Aguinaldo.

The slain militiaman was identified in the military report as Florencio Adaza, barangay captain and CHDF detachment commander of barangay Dalingap.

Wounded were Benjamin Demecillo Jr and Alac Nunze, both CHDF members of the barangay Guba detachment.

Carted away by the armed men were 10 Garands and one Armalite from the Guba detachment and four Garands from the Dilangap detachment.

Joint elements of the 10th infantry battalion and the second airborne unit, and elements of the Integrated National Police Field Force (INPFF) led by a certain Lt Col Savillano were dispatched to track down the raiders.

DISMISSED WORKERS URGE REMOVAL OF BASES

HK191051 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] About 30 dismissed employees of Subic naval base yesterday picketed the foreign ministry office in Padre Faura, saying the labor ministry was helpless in solving their problem.

Another group, numbering about 300 and composed mostly of relatives of Filipino workers laid off by U.S. military authorities in Wake Island, also demonstrated at Padre Faura.

The employees, who came all the way from Olongapo, said they were members of "Subic 42," who were dismissed June 17 on suspicion that they were campaigning for the abrogation of the U.S. bases treaty.

Linda Torres, sister of group leader Manuel who stayed behind in Olongapo on a hunger strike, said the workers were no longer interested in being reinstated.

Their main demand, she said, is for the country to assert sovereignty over the U.S. bases.

Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel told reporters he needed enough facts before his office could decide on what to do about the issue.

In a related development, ministry spokesperson Bora Tolentino yesterday said the decision on the dismissal of Filipino workers in Wake Island was now in President Aquino's hands.

Some 200 Filipino workers in Wake's military base facilities would be replaced with Thai workers. The first batch of workers are due to arrive Aug. 20.

The Philippines had thrice attempted to resolve the issue, according to Tolentino.

Philippine Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez first made recommendations with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, she said.

Then the labor ministry held discussions on the matter and sent a report to President Aquino.

The third attempt, she said, is now being conducted on a diplomatic level. Assistant Minister for American affairs Leonides Caday, she said, may soon negotiate with U.S. embassy officials.

Before Caday can do so, Tolentino said the ministry would need the directives from the President on what to do.

Over at the labor ministry, officials denied claims that one of the main reasons for the dismissal of the Filipino workers was the insistence of the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration [POEA] for wage increase.

There is nothing on record to show that POEA had insisted on this the officials said.

MARCOS SAID TO PLEDGE BASES'REMOVAL IN 1991

HK191027 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGAN MALAYA in English 19 Aug 86 p 7

[By staff member Chit Estella]

[Text] A high-ranking official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday former President Marcos had made a commitment to the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] not to renew the Philippines' bases agreement with the United States when it expires in 1991.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles, who left last night to attend the Group of 77 meeting in Egypt and the Non-Aligned Movement Summit in Zimbabwe, said the promise was made by Marcos in 1979 to obtain for the country the status observer in that powerful group of developing nations.

Marcos sent letters to then President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia -- all frontrunners of the Non-aligned Movement -- the Philippines would not renew its bases agreement in 1991.

"It was on that basis that we were admitted as observer. Because of that promise, we were admitted in Havana, Cuba in 1979." Ingles said.

Ingles said, however, it is unclear if the new Philippine president would be bound by Marcos' promise.

Diplomatic observers said the ousted President's remarks might have been simply one of the occasions when he tried to distance himself from the United States in an effort to get more concessions from that country.

Reacting to a wire report saying the NAM might decide to waive its principle requiring members to renounce military bases and alliances in order to allow the Philippines to become a member, Ingles said, "How can they relax on one of the basic principles of the NAM?"

He said the country has a military alliance with the U.S. in addition to two American military bases. "Both of these are against the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement."

Although the Philippines would remain a mere observer when the movement meets this month in Harare, Zimbabwe, Ingles said it would still attend the summit in order "to be attuned to the feelings of the (more than) 100 nations comprising the NAM."

When asked if the new government would be implementing a foreign policy of non-alignment, Ingles answered, "Well, it's a very good thing, non-alignment. Why should we allow these two superpowers to decide the destiny of our nation?" He went on to criticize Filipinos who "argue like Americans and take the American position."

KBL HOLDS FIRST MEETING SINCE REVOLUTION

HK190057 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Staff member Raissa I. Espinosa]

[Text] Return Ferdinand Marcos, and the US bases can stay here beyond 1991.

Some 1,000 Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) members shouted out their approval to this resolution yesterday in the Aberdeen Court restaurant where they held their first meeting since the February Revolution.

Former Gov. Vicente Magsaysay of Zambales, one of the organizers of the meeting, urged his fellow partymen to support the US bases because "this may be the reason for Marcos' return (which) will be sooner than you think."

"Maybe even tomorrow we'll have news he's arriving in Manila from Guam," he said.

In the same occasion, former Batasan Speaker Nicanor Yniguez announced the acting members of the KBL Central Committee, as follows:

Former Sen. Arturo Tolentino, titular head; Yniguez, president; former MP [member of parliament] Salvador Britannico, secretary-general; former MP Merced "Edith" Rabat, treasurer; lawyer Nora Petines, chairman of the National Association of Barangay Captains.

Designated president of the Municipal Mayors' League was former Vigan Mayor Evaristo Singson, while the president of the City Mayors' League was former Cabanatuan Ecija Mayor Honorato Perez.

Former MP Wenceslao Lagumbay will sit in for former senators; former Congressman Ramon Durano, for former congressmen; former MP Rogelio Quiambao, for former MPs; and former MP Antonio Tupas, for the Constitutional Convention.

Britannico told the CHRONICLE that the US, by supporting the Aquino government, "is doing a disservice to itself."

Baterina, for his part, blamed the US for the alleged 20 percent growth of communist insurgency in the past four months. "Nowhere in the history of this country has any government placed communism on the bargaining table and made communism important," he said. "By removing Marcos from the Philippines, the US unknowingly made communism very strong."

While his constituents were crying for the retention of the bases in exchange for Marcos, Tolentino urged the holding of simultaneous early elections for congressmen, the president and the vice-president.

But he also told his colleagues to accept "certain political realities," such as the Aquino government allegedly having more resources than the KBL.

Former MP and Marcos political strategist Leonardo Perez said the party had been reorganized to put up a united front.

Younger Leaders Urged

HK190101 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Aug 96 p 3

[By Fil Viduya]

[Text] Two militant Marcos loyalist leaders yesterday urged the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leadership to step down and give way to younger leaders of the party who are "more aggressive in their approach to the country's problems."

At the same time, another loyalist leader called on their members to stay home on Thursday, death anniversary of former Sen Benigno Aquino Jr to prevent possible confrontation with followers of President Aquino.

Former Batangas provincial fiscal Felizardo Lota and lawyer Nemi de Pedro II challenged the KBL leaders to pass on the KBL leadership to the "Young Turks" who can transform the party into a strong and credible opposition party.

The two leaders, who are known to represent the militant and avidly pro-Marcos loyalists, opposed moves to merge the KBL with other political parties like the Nacionalist Party, Partido Nacionalista ng Bayan and other groups to enhance its chances of confronting the PDP-LABAN and United Democratic Organization (UNIDO) ruling coalition in the coming elections.

The loyalists said they recognize only former President Marcos as the President of the legitimate government whose return "we are now preparing to welcome."

Lota and De Pedro, however, stressed the similarity of their position with the KBL regarding the maintenance of the US bases in the country. "In fact, we want the bases to stay until such time as our country can provide adequate defense for its territory against hostile foreign powers," they added.

They also said their group intensified their teach-ins being held daily in various places in Metro Manila and nearby provinces. They said their rallies are temporarily suspended to avoid violence and death as the Aquino government has banned this political activity completely.

Teach-ins, according to them, have become an effective means of reaching out to people.

Lozano said their decision to "stay home" was prompted by reports they received that militant Aquino followers would foment trouble and violence which they will blame on the loyalists.

"Besides, how could we do that when the Aquino people are the ones now armed, not mentioning the New Armed Forces of the Philippines which is under their control and command," the FFP [expansion unknown] leader said.

He stressed that the loyalist movement adheres only to peaceful means in its campaign for the restoration of democracy, justice and the rule of law.

The loyalist leader also said the movement had been holding only peaceful rallies and other political activities to protest repressions under the regime.

Those previous mass actions, according to him, became violent only when infiltrators started to pull their dirty tricks, followed by ruthless dispersals by the military and the police.

PRESS SECRETARY TO ACT AS PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN

HK181323 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Aug 86 p 19

[Text] Veteran newsman Teodoro Benigno was appointed Saturday by President Aquino as presidential press secretary effective today. Benigno, as presidential press secretary, will have "full Cabinet rank." He assumes Teodoro Locsin, Jr.'s function as information minister and Rene Saguisag's position as presidential spokesman. Locsin will remain the President's speechwriter and head of the Presidential Center for Special Studies while Saguisag will devote his full time as chairman of the Presidential Nuclear Power Plant Committee and as a presidential legal adviser.

LIBERATION EDITORIAL ON PEACE TALKS

HK190700 Clandestine LIBERATION in English Apr-May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Question of Peace Can Be Solved Now"; editorial includes drawing of Philippine Army soldier's arm covered by mailed glove with caption "you can't shake hand with a mailed fist"]

[Text] The National Democratic Front wishes to reiterate its willingness to explore all avenues which may lead to the cessation of armed hostilities and the attainment of genuine peace in our land. It has been consulting on this matter with concerned Filipinos representing different interests, classes and sectors of our society, aside from taking certain steps as would facilitate the initiation of an actual dialog with representatives of the Aquino government.

Two facts however stand out. First, the Aquino government has not officially declared a ceasefire. And second, the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] have not eased, but rather escalated, their offensive actions against the masses and the revolutionary movement.

President Aquino talks about declaring a ceasefire at some time in the future. Individual AFP field commanders talk about actually having unilaterally declared a ceasefire in their areas of operation. General Ramos says there has been no ceasefire.

The Aquino government thus speaks with many voices. The reality is that since Mrs. Aquino assumed office the AFP's military and paramilitary forces have not only been kept intact, but their ranks have been beefed up to conduct military operations. General Ramos himself partly confirmed this when he said that six combat battalions and 42 armored vehicles which used to be deployed in and around Metro Manila have been thrown into "counter-insurgency" operations.

This is further confirmed by reports we have been receiving from the field, including Kalinga-Apayao, Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, Ifugao, Nueva Vizcaya, Davao and the Bicol and Southern Tagalog regions.

In these areas, AFP units and paramilitary forces have been perpetrating killings, torture, hamletting and food blockades, looting and burning, bombings and strafings, and tong collections at highway checkpoints.

On the other hand, the AFP high command to this day has not acted upon President Aquino's order (as reported in the press) to dismantle the notorious Civilian Home Defense Forces. No decisive move has been made against local warlords and their private armies. Neither has the AFP done anything to confiscate more than a token number of the thousands of high-powered firearms illegally held by Marcos loyalists and other reactionary forces.

No wonder that the "New AFP" continues to be rejected by the people. Mere words do not suffice to convince the masses that the old puppet repressive army has indeed changed its nature, and won the right to the allegiance as the people's defenders.

From all indications, warmongering and antidemocratic interests here and abroad are systematically attempting to sabotage efforts that further the cause of peace. Their motive is to make President Aquino abandon her avowed objective of seeking reconciliation and peace based on justice, and to get her to commit herself firmly to fascist terror like the dictator Marcos.

Foremost among these saboteurs are the Enrile-Ramos faction and US imperialism. They scheme and work in cahoots with one another. It is not mere coincidence that while the Enrile-Ramos military clique pursues its terrorism against the masses and the revolutionary movement, the Reagan administration has been prodding Mrs. Aquino to "modernize" the AFP and launch unrelenting "counter-insurgency" campaigns.

This early, these vested interests are determined to impose their will upon a government that is just starting to come to grips with the enormous problems left behind by the deposed regime. They are bent on shielding and preserving the remaining repressive structures of that regime which are basically intact and considerably strong. They want to make the people's armed movement a scapegoat that can always be blamed for the deterioration of economic and social conditions in the country. In this way, they conveniently evade their own responsibility for such a deterioration, which would undeniably enhance their chances of grabbing power for themselves and excluding the democratic forces from meaningful participation in the task of governing the nation.

The National Democratic Front earnestly calls upon the authorities concerned to immediately halt all oppressive and punitive actions by government military and paramilitary troops against innocent people in the countryside. It appeals to the patriotic officers and men of the AFP to dissociate themselves from those among them who would serve a master other than the Filipino people.

We firmly believe that the question of peace can be solved. And it can begin to be solved even now.

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